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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 14TH MAY.

A REPORT is current in Simla that an experiment will really be made this year of leaving a large portion of the Public Offices behind for the winter months, and taking instead only a Camp Office to Calcutta. Some of the Secretaries are in favor of this arrangement.

THE charges against Luchman Dass, the late Dewan of Cashmere, are very serious, but he has made counter-charges against Amar Sing, which demand investigation. 'It is to be hoped,' says the *Morning Post*, 'that Government will send a man like Colonel Henderson to Cashmere, and remove Mr. Plowden. An investigation would prove that the latter is in a great measure responsible for past gross maladministration.'

A ST. Petersburg telegram states that the Jamshedis, between Kushk and Herat, have expressed a desire to become Russian subjects. It is added that there was an engagement on the 6th of April between the Jamshedis and the Amir's troops in which there were many casualties. General Alikhanoff is stated to have left Merv on the 15th instant to assist the Jamshedis. But "the Government of India has not received any intelligence from Herat confirming this save the movements of Sariks on the boundary requiring the presence of Alikhanoff. And an up-country paper, commenting on this message, remarks that "there may, very likely have been a petty collision between the Amir's troops and his nominal subjects, and it may very probably be true that General Alikanoff has gone down to the frontier to see what may be made out of it, but that if it is a case of getting out the cartridges we should very much doubt."

THE Czar while reviewing some troops at Zarskoeselo was fired at with a revolver by Lieutenant Timovieff. Fortunately His Majesty was unhurt. The would-be assassin was arrested.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal gives a Queen's Birthday Ball at Darjiling, which has been fixed for the 28th instant, by which date Sir Steuart Bayley is expected to return from his visit to the Sikkim Field Force.

THE Government of Bengal has lately been granting several leases of land in the Julpigooria District for the purposes of tea cultivation.

ACCORDING to the history of the Hyderabad mining scandal given by the *Statesman* an Englishman named Charles Hawes, in concert with Mr. Winter and a man named Barnet, negotiated with Abdul Huq to obtain a concession for a railway. Huq undertook to do this in consideration of a commission paid to himself of 1½ per cent on a capital of four millions, subsequently raised to 2½ per cent. or £120,000. Mr. Hawes stipulated in return that Abdul Huq should also secure a concession of the mining rights of the State for them for 30 years, at a nominal annual royalty of £1,000. The value of this concession was estimated at £1,500,000. Finally, it was arranged amongst them that Mr. Hawes should have a three-anna share, Mr. Barnet three-annas, Mr. Winter two annas, Mr. Forbes of Bombay two annas and Abdul Huq six annas. Huq obtained £100,000 out of the £1,200,000 paid for the railway concession, but what became of the remaining £200,000 the *Statesman* does not know. Mr. Hawes, who is now living at Rajkote and who was the originator of the idea of a mining concession, seems to have been dropped out of the confederacy when he could not get English financiers to take it up, and Mr. Winter got Mr. Watson to work it, assuring him it was worth £400,000 to him. The *Statesman* says it was to no purpose that it exposed the true character of the railway scheme again and again. Mr. Cordery was all powerful as Resident, and Abdul Huq had secured such support in London that it seemed hopeless to contend against the influence leagued against the young Nizam. The retirement of Mr. Cordery and the advent of Mr. Howell changed matters. The Viceroy was incensed at being deceived about the offer of 60 lakhs, and the successful prosecution of the Rumbold claims when he had absolutely prohibited assistance being given from the Residency.

TUESDAY, 15TH MAY.

IN order that the Nizam's representatives may be present at the opening of the inquiry and through the proceedings, and as a mark of respect for the Nizam, the Select Committee for the Deccan Mining Scandal has decided to adjourn till June 1st. Mr. Watson is still purchasing large amounts of the Company's stock at low prices. It is believed that in the event of the Committee reporting that all the promoters' shares should be cancelled, Mr. Watson desires to secure shares for cancellation rather than pay the par value in cash. But Abdul Huq has in the mean while offered to refund the money invested by the Hyderabad Government in the mining shares, provided no steps were taken either against him, or to cancel the concession. But the Nizam has refused to receive the money on these terms.

A MEMORANDUM is published in the *Gazette* on the revised Budget Estimates for the past financial year. The results are now put down at £307,000 better than estimated, if special defence works are excluded, or at £397,000 if they are included. Taking the various heads of revenue, the collection of land revenue in March was extremely high, being £252,000, realised almost entirely in Madras and Bombay. The opium revenue fell £27,000 short; but on the Bombay side £70,000 on hundis issued in March were only realised in April. In salt, notwithstanding the higher duty, the realisations in February and March were £50,000 less than the previous year, due no doubt to absorption of old stocks before the highly taxed new ones came into consumption. Stamps and excise show an improvement, the customs returns show a little less, while provincial rates show an improvement of nearly £57,000. In Railways the gross receipts are £22,000 better, and working expenses £38,000 worse. The Post Offices are £5,000 better, and the Telegraphs £20,000 worse. Irrigation is £67,000 better. Imperial Civil and Military Works show a saving of £60,000, Army expenditure £25,000 less, and Special Defence charges will probably be £90,000 within the estimate.

A MAGNIFICENT diamond, known as the Gor-do-norr, was on view on the 17th ultimo at the offices of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., of 65, Cornhill, London. This gem, which is valued at from £12,000 to £15,000, was found at Wadjra Karur, in the Presidency of Madras. In its rough state its weight was over 67 carats.

PROFESSOR HUGO BLANCK, of Pittsburg, says that the passing of an electric current through water kills all the germs of disease that are in it. Experiments having been made with entirely satisfactory results, a Pittsburg capitialist has built large tanks in that city from which he proposes to supply citizens with water made pure by the electrical process.

A GERMAN chemist has discovered a new gas—hydride of nitrogen. It is exceedingly stable up to a high temperature, and has a peculiar odour. It is soluble in water, and possesses basic properties.

THE cutting of glass tubes of wide diameter is another of the almost innumerable industrial applications of electricity. The tube is surrounded with fine wire, and the extremities of the latter are put in communication with a source of electricity, and it is of course necessary that the wire adheres closely to the glass. When a current is passed through the wire, the latter becomes red hot and heats the glass beneath it, and a single drop of water deposited on the heated place will cause a clean breakage of the glass at that point. Contrary to what takes place with the usual process in the treatment of this frangible material, it is found that the thicker the sides of the tube the better the experiment succeeds.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot in the Punjab University to take steps to improve the constitution of its Syndicate and Faculties, which are at present somewhat unsatisfactory in their working. A memorandum on this subject was drawn up by the Vice-Chancellor, and an influential committee appointed to consider it. The most important changes proposed in this memorandum are, that the Syndicate should no longer continue to be, as it is at present, a body indistinguishable from the Senate, and that it should become the executive committee of the Senate. To secure this, it would be necessary that the Syndicate should be made a representative body composed of delegates chosen by the various faculties. It is proposed that the Arts Faculty should be most largely represented on the new Syndicate, Law and Medicine coming next, and the Oriental Faculty last of all, with the exception of Engineering. It is also proposed that the Faculties should, like the Syndicate, be chosen annually. The frequent complaint made against the Punjab University, that its standards of examination are fluctuating and uncertain, has also shared the attention of the Vice-Chancellor who is endeavouring to do something to change it. He proposes that a Board of Studies should be appointed and that this Board shall have the duty of fixing courses of study and obviating the evils which arise from badly prepared question papers.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH MAY.

THE *Pratinidhi* of Moorshidabad writes :—'In the village of Amra, within the Police station of Khargram, in that District, from a long time past, the Hindus annually celebrate—by subscription—the vernal worship called Basanti. Accordingly, in the present year, the statue had been constructed. On the 2nd Baisack last, some Mahomedans combined and killed a cow, and, making a garland of pieces of the meat, put it on the figure for worship, the head of the slaughtered cow was placed where the vase of holy water was to be kept, and the remnants thrown into the houses of the Brahmans of the village. Maharani Shurnomoyee of Cossimbazar is the landlady of the village, and they applied to her for protection and justice. She, it is said, has sent an officer to enquire into the matter. The Mussulmans of another village in the same estate, named Mar, had been punished for demolishing the Hindu goddess Durga on the last Dwasami. And now the Mussulmans of the neighbourhood have again perpetrated this outrage on Hinduism.' The *Pratinidhi* calls on all Hindus to try their best to bring these Mahomedans to justice.

AN East Indian Officers' Bill has been introduced into the House of Commons by the Indian Under-Secretary to enable the Viceroy, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to give leave of absence to Indian Commanders-in-Chief, Indian Governors, and Members of Council when it shall appear desirable. The object of the Bill is, it is said, to prevent a repetition of the difficulty of last year in regard to the Duke of Connaught's visit to England to take part in the Jubilee festivities.

THE *St. James' Gazette* thus refers to the unpleasant rumours afloat respecting the mystery of the Nizam's offer of sixty lakhs to the Indian Government:—"It is now said that the idea was started when Abdul Huq was in England last summer; and his account of the matter is, we hear, that it was suggested to him in London by 'a Cabinet Minister' whose name is mentioned. This same Cabinet Minister even drafted a letter for the use of the Nizam in making the offer! The draft was taken to Hyderabad on Abdul Huq's return, when the Nizam was pressed to carry out the suggestion, though he knew, as all his advisers must have known that the had not the money for the purpose. Possibly he hoped—perhaps he was told—that the offer would not be accepted; the 'Cabinet Minister' and his colleague would be sufficiently pleased if it were made. However that may be, we know the offer was made, and we also know that when it was announced last autumn we were assured by the *Times* that the step taken by the Nizam was 'entirely on his own initiative.' 'Spontaneous' was the term applied to it by a writer in that paper, who declared that he was the 'only person in England' acquainted with the Nizam's motive. The story of the Cabinet Minister is not to be believed for a moment, but it is a most mischeivous one to set afloat, and we are afraid it was invented to cover a very bad business."

THAT China is struggling to retain her suzerainty over States lying on the border of India is manifest from her movements in Thibet. In a report furnished to thePekin Government by Wen Shou her Resident at Lhassa, we have a striking proof of the desire of China to maintain her suzerain rights over Nepal. It concerns itself with the bestowal by the Emperor of China upon Bir Shumsher, Prime Minister of Nepal, of the title of "Right Vailant Prince." It appears that though the title was bestowed the robes of honour and insignia were not sent, and Bir Shumsher had the temerity to apply for these instead of humbly acknowledging the great favour conferred upon him. He urged that he could not make his further tour in November last without the robes which showed that he was a Prince of China. The Chinese Resident atLhassa cleverly turns the incident to his advantage, and Bir Shumsher's action is described as showing his "appreciation of the dignity attaching to the official costume of the Celestial Dynasty." Wen Shou went out of his way to send the necessary costume to Bir Shumsher, no doubt with a view to emphasize the effect of the bestowal of the honour, though the reason he gives is that it was to "mark his appreciation of the King's sincere and respectful demeanour." 'He has,' the *Pioneer* observes 'however, over-shot the mark in thus dragging Nepal's name into the matter. The real ruler of Nepal at the present moment is Bir Shumsher, for the king is only twelve years of age and is kept in seclusion: his part in theGovernment of the country is merely that of a lay figure. In spite of this mistake, however, Wen Shou scores a distinct point, for he makes it known to all China, and its dependencies and also to the outside diplomatic world that Nepal is more than ever anxious to retain its connection with the Pekin Government. We must, therefore, in all our dealings with Nepal be careful to remember that the suzerainty of China over the country is something more than nominal.'

THURSDAY, 17TH MAY.

IT is stated that railway construction in Central Asia is to be carried on during the present summer with renewed vigour towards both the Indian and Chinese frontiers. Russia is determined that no commercial or military advantages to be derived from easy and rapid communication throughout her vast Asiatic territories should be lost for the sake of a few millions of pounds sterling. The political influence which she will also acquire over the people is not among the least of the results that will accrue from the energy and undoubted ability which General Annenkoff has displayed in overcoming the obstacles to his enterprise that were believed to be insurmountable. The approach of the Russian railways to the frontiers of China cannot fail to alter very materially the relations between the two countries, and the statesmen of Pekin will need all their tact to meet the new danger threatened by the aggressive energy of the Russian military engineer on the borders of their far away Western provinces.

CHOLERA is still raging in Cashmere. 122 cases and 65 deaths occurred in one day only. Babu Gopal Chunder, Forest Officer, has died of an attack. Dr. Mittra is showing uncommon energy and skill in combating the disease. Medicines and medical advice are being freely given.

THE Canadian Government are to be supplied from the Punjab with samples of such varieties of wheat and barley as are grown in the hills in that province.

GENERAL Fischer's water-supply scheme for Bangalore is, it is understood, receiving every attention from the Resident and Municipal Board, but objections are anticipated from the Mysore authorities, who seem to favour a separate water project for Pettah. The Durbar authorities are claiming proprietary rights to certain reservoirs not now used by the cantonment population, but which may prove useful to the inhabitants of Pettah. The Station Board have refused to resign their claims to the ownership of these tanks. Considerable friction will, it is feared, arise in consequence.

A CENSUS of dogs was taken in France a short time ago, and already a contingent of these intelligent animals has been sent for training to the 23rd Regiment in garrison at Montpellier. The experiment which is being made in the discipline of the dog for military purposes is attracting notice in the south of France. As yet the new recruits have not become accustomed to their masters, and when they are marched out with the corps each is led by a soldier, to whom its care is specially entrusted. The party walk immediately behind the band; but it is remarked that the dogs have not quite overcome the temptation to bark whenever the trumpet blares and the beat of the drum is heard. Now and then one is halted and then let loose to rejoin the main body; but on no account are the dogs allowed out of Barracks except on these occasions. They are to be trained to distinguish a soldier from a civilian, and, when their education is complete, they will be expected to understand to the fullest extent the meaning of words *esprit de corps*. Each dog is supplied with a collar bearing the number of the regiment and with a belt to which two pockets in leather are affixed for reception of notes, order, despatches, and other military literature.

FRIDAY, 18TH MAY.

THE Government of India have directed all Local Governments to promulgate the following rules regarding the pecuniary relations of Government officers with persons who are in any way under their official authority or influnce, and to see they are "strictly observed in future". "All Covenanted Civil Servants, Statutary Civilians, Uncovenanted officers who hold gazetted appointments, and military officers in civil employ, are prohibited under pain of dismissal from taking loans from, or otherwise placing themselves under pecuniary obligations to, persons subject to the authority or influence of such Government officers, or residing, or possessing property or carrying on business within local limits for which such Govenment officers are appointed." It is explained that the prohibiton does not extend to transactions in the ordinary course of business with jointstock banks or British firms which are welcome to assist impecunious servants of the State as much as they like, probably because Government has a well-founded confidence that they are little likely to overdo it.

INFORMATION that comes from Kabul confirms that more troops are being pushed eastwards towards Jelallabad, and the advance against the Siahposh Kafirs may take place at the close of Ramzan or at any time that Amir Abdur Rahman Khan issues his orders to that effect. In the meanwhile Mullas and special levies are being crowded towards Kattar and Gamber, the former to work on the minds of the orthodox, that a Sunni Amir of Afghanistan is doing his best to carry out the precepts of the Prophet, the latter to help where the preachings of the priestly class fail. But in face of this movement, which means the ultimate extinction of the independent States of Asmar, Khara, Nawagi, Jhandul and Swat, the Khans of these States are doing nothing to face the common danger. Asmar has been won over by bribes. Mahomed Sharif Khan of Dir is now a pensioner of the Amir's Dilaram Khan of Khar is resting at ease in Peshawar, and the sight of the little man with blue spectacles may bring comfort of heart to any one but himself. Luckily at this crisis Safdar Khan of Nawagi and Omra Khan of Jhandul have made friends. The blood feud has been stifled by the latter giving his daughter in marriage to Safdar Khan's son.

THE Hindu revival movement at Madras is going on on a vigorous scale. A meeting presided over by the Sheriff of Madras was held on Tuesday last, whereat it was resolved to invite subscribtions at once in order to raise Pacheappah's to the standard of a first grade college which should impart instruction in the doctrines of the Hibdu religion as well as in secular subjects.

THE occupation of Suakim has proved one of the most costly legacies of the war against the Soudanese Arbs, and it has been announced that an attempt should be made to burden India with the responsibility of garrisoning that pest-house on the Red Sea cost. Suggestions have been made by clever persons in England that two regiments from India should be quartered at Suakim. On this the *Pioneer* says:—'The country is undoubtedly disturbed outside the entrenched position which guards the port and there must in consequence be sharp fighting at intervals in the neighbourhood; but if the English Government are bent upon holding the place they must make their own arrangement and not ask India to help them. Even now, with Upper Burma to be garrisoned, our native troops are already strained in the matter of duty, when men are on furlough. Moreover, if troops were sent to the Red Sea they could not be relieved sufficiently often, and battalion after battalion would be rendered inefficient after its tour of service. The whole idea, in fact, is one to be discouraged, and the sooner it is dropped the better for the credit of the military authorities at home."

THE English papers contain the following items explanatory of the Pope's interference in Ireland:—It was reported semi-officially from Rome that the Pope has definitely decided, after full consideration of the information laid before him, that he will give the British Government what assistance he can towards suppressing the Irish revolutionary movement. It is also stated that particular injunctions will be issued to the Arhbishops and Bishops in Ireland to order their clergy to abstain from attending any public meeting convoked in disobedience of the law, and from enrolling themselves in secret political associations. It appears that about three months ago, a committee of the Curia was appointed to draw up a report on the condition of Ireland, as evidenced by the writings in the nationalist newspapers. The translated extracts from Irish journalists which were submitted to His Holiness seem to have produced a deep impression on his mind.

SATURDAY, 19TH MAY.

AT a recent meeting of the Irish Bishops they declared that they would treat the Papal Rescript respectfully, but that they must communicate with the Vatican thereon. A letter from Archbishop Walsh says that the Papal Rescript will not affect the national movement or the National League.

ANOTHER meeting of leading Parnellite Catholics took place in Dublin on the 18th instant with regard to the late Papal Brief condemning the plan of campaign and boycotting. The discussion lasted nine hours; and eventually resolutions were passed, declaring that in the opinion of the meeting the assertions made in the Papal Decree are baseless, and protesting against its issue; and furthermore, declaring that the Irish people cannot admit the right of the Vatican to interfere in the political affairs of their country.

A RAWAL PINDI telegram, dated the 13th instant states:—"Ayub Khan arrived here to-day, and was received by the Deputy Commissioner, the Brigade Major, and some fifty Afghan Sirdars, who did homage to him. Many *raises* were also present, with a large crowd of natives and a sprinkling of Europeans. He dines at the Club to-night, and will be treated here as an honoured guest."

THE very great injury which has been inflicted upon the Chinese tea trade by the competition of the teas of India and Ceylon has evidently alarmed the Chinese authorities, who have learned by consultation with English merchants that the depreciation in the value of Chinese tea is very largely due to the careless and inefficient mode of its preparation for market. They have also taken steps to put a stop to a similar injury to their silk trade, and a stringent proclamation has been issued warning native traders against adulteration. The proclamation states that attention has been called by English merchants to the fact that lime is somtimes added to give a gloss to the colour, that other substances are mixed with it to increase its weight, and that for this purpose the pierced cocoons are filled with grain, and in one sample from Hankow, a quantity of iron filings and iron dust was mixed with it. This adulteration is growing more serious year by year, and unless efforts are made to restrain it the same result will be likely to follow as in the tea trade, and with the same disastrous falling off.

THE town of Moni, capital of the Shan State of that name, was recently sacked and burnt by Twet Nga Lu, the filibuster who has recently given some trouble in the States in that neighbourhood. News was received on the night of the 15th instant that Mr. Scott, Assistant Superintendent of the Shan States, with Lieutenant Fowler and half a dozen men of the Rifle Brigade, mounted on officers' ponies, made a plucky dash upon the place, and secured the person of Twet Nga Lu, who is being brought into Fort Stedman.

THE Russian traveller, General Prejevalsky is shortly to undertake a fresh journey. The scene of his new explorations will be Asia Minor, where he proposes to travel for two years. He will be accompanied by Captain Robonorsky, and an escort of twelve Cossacks.

A HORDE of Chins, said to be 4,000 strong, have raided into the Kubo Valley on the border line between Upper Burma add Manipur. The news seems to be authentic, as the telegrams show that it has detained the Chief Commissioner at Rangoon.

AN unusually late and heavy fall of snow occurred in Kabul on the 2nd of May.

THE total number of deaths, registered in Calcutta, during the week ending 12th May was 236 against 216 and 240 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 63. There were 53 deaths from cholera against 61 and 60 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquenium by 2. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowelcomplaints amounted to 64 and 9 respectively against 45 and 25 in preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28·4 per mille per annum against 26·2, the mean of the last five years.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1888.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY'S SPEECH ON THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

THIS is *rechauffé* of what Sir Steuart Bayley said to the Deputation of Calcutta rate-payers. But as the defence by the ruler of the land of what is accepted by the community to be an excessively unjust and injurious measure it is worthy of a passing notice. Sir Steuart has declared that "no one can set more value than he does on legislating in harmony with public opinion." He adds that he "would always advocate making concessions where this can be done without sacrificing vital principles, and where it would have the effect of disarming opposition." Unfortunately, however, this declaration of principle is not in keeping with facts. Certain it is that the history of Sir Steuart's career in India will be associated with two of the most arbitrary Acts which tarnish the fame of British rule in this country, and which he carried in the teeth of the strongest opposition that the natives ever could constitutionally offer to an autocratic Government. We refer to the Bengal Tenancy Act, which set aside the most solemn pledge of a century, and the Calcutta Municipal Act, which, professing to be founded on the broad and holy principle of Local Self-Government, subordinates four lacs of natives for the benefit of some five thousands of his countrymen. No 'vital principle' was involved in either case, and the sole object was, not to use a harsher word, doctrinaire. Of course in the first case, Sir Steuart is only one of a hundred officers who envied the Permanent Settlement, and openly declared that it would be to the interest of Government to set aside that Settlement by every possible means. Sir Steuart was only one of them, and the odium has fallen on him pointedly as he had once charge of the measure in the Council. In the second case the odium rests *solely* and *entirely* with him and his advisers. It was only when Sir Henry Harrison found that an English constituency busily engaged in money-making and looking upon Municipal work as a bore, would be much more pliant and manageable than a native one, who have an abiding interest in the land and its institutions, that the idea of supplanting the natives in the Corporation by European Commissioners was first started. The difficulty was great. The owners and proprietors of property were many, and their claims to representation were logically too strong to be easily overcome. But thanks to Father Loyola, logic under certain treatment can be made to prove every thing, and Sir Henry Harrison effected his purpose by betaking to the shelter of trade and commerce. Of course the fallacy was transparent. Trade and commerce meant all those persons engaged in them, but in the interest of the Bengal Council Logic it was taken to imply only Englishmen. The tens of thousands of natives, who control the entire trade of the country, internal and external, and without whom the English merchants could not do a shilling's worth of work, are entirely ignored, and trade and commerce are taken to be synonymous with Englishmen. In the case of Sir Henry Harrison this is allowable. He has a pliant constituency to get up, and it would be hard if we denied him the privilege of dealing in fallacies. An advocate in a court cannot always rely upon the rectitude of his logic. But the case is different with Sir Steuart Bayley. His position is that of an impartial ruler, judging rightly and fairly between all parties, and for him to forget the claims of the native traders is an awkward accident.

It is idle all to talk of "safe-guarding" diversified interests. The principle of Municipal Government is opposed to vested interests. In Europe in the richest Municipalities Princes and Archbishops reckon as mere units and nothing more. To give them any pre-eminence over the community at large would be to frustrate the first principle of civic liberty. It is plausible, and no more, that representations should vary according to the value of property each individual represents. If in the Middle Ages this principle had been recognised, a few individuals would have got complete mastery over the country at large. Even to this day in the city of London, with such a principle in hand, the Dukes of Bedford and Westminister would swamp the whole body of the City Corporation. The two together own more than half the city area, and have more at stake than any hundred rate-payers; but they have at command no more representation than what the poorest voter has. Our legislators knew the odiousness of votes according to the extent of property to openly import it in Calcutta; but they have done so all the same. For five thousand Europeans they first assign each an individual vote and a certain number of representatives, and then under the names of Chamber of Commerce, Trades Association and the Port Commissioners, they assign separate sets of representatives to the same individual, the object being to raise the total number of representatives of the five thousand Europeans, so as nearly to balance those of the natives who, though rate-payers and owning the great bulk of the town, have no such quadruple character assigned them. Sir Steuart Bayley, it would be absurd to suppose, did not see through this legerdemain, and it is grievous to suppose that as the ruler of the land and the representative of our sovereign in this country, he should deliberately adopt it.

Sir Steuart makes much of the overwhelming majority who have supported him in his Council, but in doing so he has assumed for himself and colleagues a character which they do not possess. He makes out that his Council sat as judges to decide upon conflicting claims: in reality they did not do so. The quarrel was between the owners and the occupiers, and his Council represented ten occupiers and only at best three owners. It was to the interest of the occupiers that they should have the highest influence in the Municipality and the least trouble, expense, and harrassment, and they voted solid to secure for themselves those advantages, while of the three natives only two could at all times vote together, the third being at times subject to some moral complaint or other. We regret to have to include Sir Steuart Bayley among the majority, because, perhaps, he did not think of the moral effect of his vote. Certain it is, that in the province of Behar, he was once the only officer, who had the credit of signing a cheque for house-rent every month, when many of his brothers neglected to do so; but for all that technically and logically his interest is that of an occupier, and not of an owner, and he must be aware that there is such a thing as unconscious cerebration. For his colleagues we need not hunt for any apology.

We shall in fairness of argument admit that the members who represent the minority are also open to the charge of being influenced by selfish considerations, in the same way as the majority. But that does not alter the practical aspect of the question. We have two interested parties fighting over the question, and not a body of judges sitting in judgment over conflicting claims. The position of the President in such a body is different, but he has, in the present instance, accepted the facile expedient of siding with his countrymen who represent the majority. Inconsequential questions apart, the voting has been so solid and one-sided that it has deservedly brought the Council into disrepute; and the Government defender in the Press and advocate of the occupiers has deemed it expedient to issue an apology in which he makes most of the inconsequential questions and make-believes. Certain it is that there has been apparently independent voting in some instances, but it is an open question whether in those instances it was really independent or a mere show thereof. In the Upper Council the question of independent voting was raised in connection with the ill-fated Ilbert Bill, and the opinion was given out that in matters of importance official members are bound to support their chief, and certain it is that an exhibition of temper on the part of Mr. Thomas led to his vacating his post soon after. Such was also the case with Mr. Minchin, who was given to descanting on "the pack taking up the cry of the leading hound." That a subordinate like Sir Henry Harrison, or Sir Alfred Croft or Mr. Macaulay would fare better in the Bengal Council, we have every reason to doubt. A member of the Board of Revenue, once, at the fag end of his career, tried the independent dodge. But he was soon brought to his bearings, if not hounded out of the Council by one of the official pack.

It is said, the necessity of unequal representation has arisen out of the duty which rests with the Government of "safe-guarding" private interests," and the bogey of the Suez Canal quarantine has been set up to justify the same. Had the doctrine of such safe-guards been recognised in the Middle Ages in Europe, nothing like Municipalities and free cities would have come into existence. Archbishop Dunderhead and the Marquis of Broad-acres would have carried everything against entire civic communities. Even to this day His Grace the lord of 'Mud-salad market' would be the only civic lord in the city of London. The question besidesis different here. The authors of the Municipal constitution in Calcutta followed the example of the free cities of Europe, and assigned certain privileges according to numerical strength. Now to set aside that and deprive a large community of the benefits which they derived from the old arrangement under the plea of "safeguarding private interests" cannot be justified except on the strong ground of the original principle being fundamentally wrong and unjust. This has, however, not been done, and the sufferers have just reason to complain. Had the project been an original measure, the case would have been different. But as an amending law injustice is too glaring to be overlooked. It amounts to rudely disfranchising the natives for the benefit of a favoured few. As for the Suez Canal quarantine it has as much reference to the relative number of native and European members in the Municipali y, as the price of tongs and shovels. In fact, it was so glaringly weak to be used by itself, that an attempt has been made to veneer it with the principle of "FORCING on the HINDU COMMUNITY WESTERN IDEAS and PRACTICES." Sir Steuart Bayley accepts this principle. But we cannot, and our countrymen will not, without considerable qualifications, accept the doctrine as sound. The practices of substituting waste paper and tow for water in regard to certain operations of cleanliness, or of reckoning bathing as a "luxury" instead of an urgent pressing daily necessity are such as can never be approved of by the people of Bengal, though severe penal laws can enforce them to a certain extent. To the Hindu a bath and a change of raiment every morning is a quasi-religious necessity, and no one will break his fast without putting on washed clothes. This is a feeling which may not be consistent with "superior Western ideas," but medical men in Europe have from time immemorial recommended it as good, though provision for such bathing is as yet so insufficient, even in the best of Municipalities, that one in five hundred cannot indulge in the luxury of a bath every morning. Washed cloth is another of the wicked barbarous ideas of the Hindus. Englishmen, particularly in America, have given the significant name of "stinkers" to their shirts, and a man may travel for six months carrying all his change of linen in his hat, for the linen in his case is represented by sham cuffs, collars and shirt-fronts, all made of paper, leaving the body clothes unchanged until they rot and drop off. True, our native washing is innocent of soap, starch and hot-iron, but there is always and every day a profuse rinsing. We will not ask which is the better plan of the two, 'stinkers' or daily washed *langots*; but Sir Steuart Bayley must excuse those who do not subscribe to the superiority of the vaunted "Western ideas;" and there is no medical report to show that 'stinkers' are prophylactic against cholera and quarantine.

Sir Steuart Bayley misrepresented native opinion when he said that the natives object to remove moribund paupers from the roadside. They have done nothing of the kind. What they object to is the law which enables the Police and the Municipal underlings to seize poor people in their homes and carry them to the nearest pauper hostipals on the ground of the sanitary arrangements of their homes being defective. Under the best of circumstances it would be a grievous hardship. The nursing of a mother, of a wife, of a sister, under the worst of circumstances is infinitely better than what can be

obtained at pauper hospitals. We have on several occasions lifted the sheets from the face of paupers in pauper hospitals to enquire how they were nursed, fed and tended, and found under them corpses of persons who died several hours before; and this is sanitarily supposed to be better than a wife or mother sitting by the bedside of their dying relatives to close their eyes at the last moment. It may be a 'western idea', but it is shocking to human nature, and this is what is objected to. This apart, the opportunities for malpractices, for extortion and so forth on the part of Municipal peons in the homes of poor people at the moment of their greatest distress must, if Sir Steuart Bayley knows anything of Bengal, be most frightful. He would be an unfit ruler of the land who would invite all this out of respect " for public opinion in Europe."

We have said that while the privileges of owners have been greatly reduced, their responsibilities have been largely added to for the relief of the occupiers; and by way of an illustration we might say that on no principle of fairness and justice have the cost and trouble of collecting dues from the occupiers been thrown upon the owners. As owners they are ready to pay their just dues; but Sir Henry Harrison thinks it would relieve him of the worry and trouble of collecting small sums from Bustee occupiers, so he has introduced a section making owners liable for the dues of Bustee occupiers. The only justification we have heard is a sentimental one. The ryots will be saved from the visitation of distraining peons. But this is all false. The said poor ryots will find the little finger of the Small Cause Court bailiff considerably thicker than the thigh of the distraining peon. Sir Steuart Bayley wondered why the ryots have not blessed Sir Henry Harrison for this provision; but the poor ignorant ryots know better.

Another plan of making owners pay more than occupiers is contained in the scheme for the valuation of houses when the owners themselves occupy the same. Some time ago a cry was got up that the native owners who lived in their own houses paid about two-thirds less than what persons did who lived in hired tenements. The cry was Sir Henry Harrison's own, and he repeated it often and in a variety of ways. He did not, however, make the slightest attempt to adduce even an iota of proof in support of it. As the head of the Municipality it was easy for him to produce a voluminous mass of evidence in support of his assertion, but he did not and that for the obvious reason that he had none to give. The Municipal assessors, two Europeans and a native, never gave a hint, in any of their reports, of this iniquity of assessment, and that for the obvious reason, if they did they would make themselves guilty of bad faith in the discharge of their duties, for the valuation of native houses was the work of their own, and to pronounce them guilty of malfeasance would have been fishy job even for Sir Henry Harrison's taste. The same difficulty did not lay in the way of denouncing the Municipal Native Commissioners who sat as members of the revisional Committees. Sir Henry denounced them as dishonest men, who for the benefit of their class betrayed the interests of the Municipality. It is to be supposed that one cannot say too many hard things against the natives. With a certain class of persons the graver and fouler a charge against a native the more welcome it is. Some obnoxiously logical people might ask even in such a case some statistics are desirable to show to what extent the assessments made by Messrs. Rowe and Williamson, have been tampered with by the revising committees. Such statistics are easily available, but they would have been awkward for the position assumed by Sir Henry Harrison. His *ipse dixit* is, therefore, thought enough, and even Sir Steuart Bayley accepts it as strictly true. Under the circumstance the obvious remedy however would be to exclude the dishonest Native Commissioners from sitting on the revising committees and have the work done by Europeans or by the ordinary Civil Courts of the country; but this would be strightforward to suit the convenience of Sir Henry Harrison and he has got a new law of evidence in the case. It is a five per cent valuation on the "PRESENT VALUE" of lands and materials of houses. Sir Steuart Bayley speaks in the highest terms in praise of this law. He says :— "the principle which underlies that section is so fair and so reasonable that as an abstract principle it cannot be gainsaid." We are bound out of respect for the ruler of the land to bow down to this dictum. We take leave, however, to enquire, if the principle is "so fair and so reasonable" why should it not be made applicable to all house property? That which is "so fair and so reasonable" must be so everywhere and cannot differ according as houses are let to Europeans or occupied by their owners. We would be acting on a "fair and reasonable" principle and uniformally and impartially in all cases if this were done; no native would for a moment complain of it; and Municipal income would be greatly enhanced. It cannot be said that the accidence of the existing leases will stand in the way of carrying the principle out. In the cases of houses let at low rent, such as the Doveton College which has a hundred years' lease from the late Raja Baidyanath Roy at Rs. 200 a month, the Municipality assesses them at their present value. Many other cases may be cited of this description, but we have not space for them. The only objection to it is such a rule would treble the Municipal liabilities of the Honorable gentlemen who constituted the over-ruling majority in the Council, and this would be fatal to the plan of making the native owners pay more than European occupiers. We are bound to suppose that his Honor the President of the Council was not aware of the fact.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

IN reviewing the state of the expenditure under the main heads, Mr. Westland puts down the Civil expenditure at 22 crores of rupees in round numbers. It appears that the Land Revenue expenditure has been increasing during the last few years. It has risen from 3 crores in 1881-82 to 3½ crores in 1887-88, and the Budget estimate for the current year is placed at some thing like 3¾ crores. The charges under *Administration* in India have increased by upwards of ten lakhs in six years; but the English expenditure has been practically steady at a little under £250,000. The expenditure under *Law and Justice* has also risen; but here the increase has been more than met by the expansion of the stamp revenue. The net charges on account of *Police* have greatly increased during the past two years, and the increase is almost in Burma. Burma Police expenditure before the annexation of Theebaw's dominions stood at 23¾ lakhs; but in 1887-88 it exceeded a crore. "Practically the whole of this increase," remarks the Finance Minister "represents the *quasi*-military force which has been recruited in India for service in Burma, and which will be necessary to bridge over the interval between the first military occupation of the country and its final settlement. The present high scale of expenditure is likely to last for two or three years, but after that we hope for rapid reduction of it." We do not share this sanguine anticipation. The Police expenditure in Burma will not admit of any material reduction for some years to come. The *Political* charges have also heavily increased during recent years, and the increase is almost entirely in connexion with the North-West Frontier. In 1880-81 the expenditure under this head was about 45 lakhs, including the English charges of £10,000 and £15,000 as Indian contribution towards the cost of establishments in Persia and China respectively; but the estimate for the current year stands at 71½ lakhs. We have shown that the Railways of India still cost the tax-payers upwards of two-crores of rupees a year. Besides this, the irrigation works also impose a heavy burden upon them. Some of these works, now particularly the two Canals—the Orissa Canal and the Karnal Canal—which the Government has taken over from companies, do not even pay the charges of their maintenance, to say nothing of the interest on their capital outlay. As Civil expenditure under almost every head has steadily and, in some instances, rapidly, increased during the last few years, Lord Randolph Churchill suggested the other day in his place in the House of Commons that every possible economy should be exercised. Lord Dufferin has on more than one occasion spoken in very high terms of the work done by the late Finance Committee under Sir Charles Elliott; but beyond the retrenchment of the incomes enjoyed by the Provincial Government no tangible good has so far resulted from the labours of that Committee. Sir John Gorst, in replying to a question some little while ago, stated that the recommendations of the Committee are under the consideration of the Government of India. We hope the Committee has done its work in a thorough manner and that the adoption of its recommendations will effect a material reduction in the Civil expenditure.

Not only has the Civil expenditure steadily arisen during the last few years, but the cost of the Army also shows a large increase. Excluding the extra expenditure in Upper Burma, the net outgoings are estimated in the Budget for the current year to increase from 17¾ crores to 18¼ crores; and the Finance Minister declares in plain terms that this increase of expenditure cannot at present be avoided; and that it is a matter in which, for the time, financial consideration must of necessity yield to the mere pressing requirements of the military position. For 1887-88 the Budget estimate of expenditure on the Army in India stood at 12½ crores of rupees; but in the Revised Estimate the figure stands at 14¼ crores. As regards Burma, the estimates provided for only 72 lakhs of expenditure; but before the year was many weeks old, it was found that the intentions of Government as to withdrawing the forces could not be carried out, and that it would be necessary to continue operations upon a larger scale than the Estimates provided for. The excess Army expenditure in Burma is put down in the Revised Estimate at 83 lakhs. The Budget Estimates for the current year provide for a still further increase under the ordinary head which is partly due to the completion of the augmentation of the army, and partly to the commencement of the issue of new arms. This operation, the Finance Minister tells us, is one in respect of which some heavy expenditure will have to be incurred in the near future. Then there is the cost of special Defence Works, which had hitherto been charged to Loan Funds, but which will now be met from Revenue. These special defence works consist of frontier forts and harbour defences. They are considered by military experts most essential to the safety of India, and the Government has been pressed to push them on with the utmost possible expedition. The Secretary of State at first directed that the cost of the Special Defence Works should be shown outside the Revenue Account; but has now revised this decision, and directed that as the works are not reproductive they should be charged to Revenue, though the Government of India ought not to have recourse to any increase of taxation on their account. This year the special defence works are to be pushed on with great vigour, and will involve expenditure of nearly a crore and-a-quarter. The whole amount of the expenditure on Special Defences is at present reckoned at about £930,000 in England and 1¾ crores in India; but the Finance Minister broadly hints that these figures cannot be put forward but as very rough estimates, and it is possible that the present programme may be extended. There can be no doubt that the present programme will be extended and that the expenditure on special defences will considerably exceed the rough estimates which are now put forward.

Mr. Westland's review of the state of the Revenue and expenditure under each of the main heads brings to prominent relief the extremely gloomy prospects of Indian finance and establishes the soundness of the views expressed by Lord Randolph Churchill in the recent debate upon Mr. Slagg's motion in the House of Commons. The Government of India, in the teeth of the facts disclosed in the Financial statement, would have the public believe that the position is not so grave as it is generally believed. The Finance Minister observes :—" Our finance is a strange blending of elements which we can regard with a feeling of certainty and confidence, and of large outlying uncertainties over which we have no control. If we look at these heads of Revenue and Expenditure which depend upon our own

administration we have every reason to be satisfied. * * * On the other side, we have 8½ millions of our revenue—namely, the Opium Revenue—liable to be adversely affected and at the present moment adversely affected, by the policy of China and the increasing competition of other nations to supply the Chinese demand. We are obliged, by our military position, to take a share in the armament, which, willingly or unwillingly, the great European nations have been driven to adopt. And finally, and more directly affecting us, is the uncertainty of silver. The fall in its value seems to be temporarily arrested, but no one can say for how long we shall have a respite from the progressive increase of our burdens which this fall has hitherto imposed upon us." Well did Lord Randolph remark that the financial position in India could not be graver than it is at the present moment. Our burdens continue to increase rapidly while our revenue is not elastic and progressive to the same extent. The enforcement of rigid economy alone can save India from serious financial embarrassment.

THE LIMITS OF CALCUTTA.

We publish in another column the Proclamation fixing the limits of Calcutta issued by the Governor-General in Council, on the 10th of September 1794. It was enacted by 33 Geo. 3, c. 52, that if any question should arise concerning the true limits and extent of the town of Calcutta, the Governor-General in Council at Fort William should enquire into it, and prescribe the limits of the town, and such limits should be held, deemed, and taken in law as the true limits of the same, any custom or usage to the contrary n twithstanding.' This Statute was passed in June 1793. Sixteen months after this, when Lord Cornwallis had laid down the reins of office, and Sir John Shore had assumed charge of the Indian Government, the Proclamation referred to above was issued. Twenty-two years after this, in the 55th year of the reign of George III, another Act was passed amending 'so much of an Act of the 33 l year of his present Majesty, as relates to fixing the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.' By this Statute further powers were given to the Governor General in Council to extend the limits of Calcutta. The following extract from the Act will show what procedure was directed to be observed before the limits of Calcutta could be extended by the Governor General in Council :

It shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, from time to time, as circumstances shall in their judgment require, to extend the limits of the town of Calcutta; and to and for the Governor in Council at Fort Saint George, from time to time, as circumstances shall in their judgment require, to extend the limits of the town of Madras; and to and for the Governor in Council at Bombay, from time to time as circumstances shall in their judgment require, to extend the limits of the town of Bombay; and that such extended limits as the said respective Governments shall, from time to time, in and by their respective orders in Council or by their regulations, declare and prescribe as aforesaid to be the limits of the said towns respectively, shall from the time of publishing such orders in Council, or regulations by proclamation, at the respective presidencies, be held, deemed and taken, as and for the true limits of the same. * * * Provided always, that no order in Council or regulation hereafter to be made, and declaring or prescribing the limits of any of the said towns shall be valid or effectual, until it shall have been sanctioned, or shall have been authorised to be made and passed by the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India.

The first section of this Statute relating to the limits of the Presidency-towns is still in force. Though the Act passed in June 1815, the India Government never availed themselves of the power conferred on them by that Statute. It was evidently felt at the time when theStatute was passed, that the population of Calcutta was increasing so rapidly that it was absolutely necessary that some provision should be made for extending from time to time the limits of Calcutta. But within the last sixty-three years, none of the Governors General thought it proper to exercise the power which was conferred on them. The reason of this unwillingness to extend the limits plainly was that it was a power the exercise of which must not be lightly made.

Any how it is quite clear that if the limits of Calcutta should ever be extended, this extension must be made by the Governor General in Council either by an order in Council, or by a regulation duly proclaimed, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, who now exercises the same powers as the Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners did before.

When the Court of Directors were empowered to authorise the Governor-General in Council to appoint a Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, they were directed 'to declare and limit the extent of the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor to be so appointed.' The Statute of 1854 gave the power of declaring and limiting the extent of the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor to the Governor General in Council with the sanction of the Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners. Now it does not appear that either the Court of Directors or the Governor General in Council ever delegated the power vested in them by 55 Geo. 3. c 84 to the Lieutenant Governor for extending the limits of Calcutta; and it does not admit of a doubt, even if the Governor General in Council should wish it, that he could not transfer the power of extending the limits of Calcutta to the Lieutenant-Governor, in violation of the express provision of the Statute mentioned above. The spirit of the Statute distinctly shows that the power of extending the limits of Calcutta should be exercised by the Governor General in Council alone, and by no other person. While the Governors in Council at Fort St. George and Bombay were authorised to extend the limits of Madras and Bombay respectively, the Governor of the Presidency of the Fort William was not authorised to exercise this power in respect of Calcutta. In the latter case, it was the Governor-General in Council alone who could extend the limits of the town. True, the Governor General in Council was then Governor of Fort William; but still the functions of the Governor General and the Governor were distinct, and had it been the intention of the Statute that the Governor, in his capacity as Governor, should exercise this authority, it would have been expressly given. We would, therefore, be justified in thinking that the Governor General in Council has no authority to delegate his power in this respect to the Lieutenant-Governor. As a matter of fact lso, we have no record showing that the Governor General in Council has ever transferred his own power in this respect to the Lieutenant-Governor.

The extent of power of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making laws is in every way similar to that possessed by the Madras and the Bombay Councils. Section 42 of the Indian Councils Act distinctly lays down that the Governors, in Council, at Fort St. George and Bombay, "*shall not* have the power of making any laws or regulations, which shall in any way affect any of the provisions of this Act, or of any other Act of Parliament in force or hereafter to be in force in such Presidency."

The third section of the Municipal Bill extends the limits of Calcutta. This is in contravention of 55 Geo. 3, c 84, and is in direct violation of section 42 of the Indian Councils Act. In the first schedule, appended to the Municipal Bill,—in which the Acts which have been repealed are mentioned—we do not find that it is even remotely contemplated that Section 1 of 55 Geo. 3. c 84 should be, and is, repealed. This Section of the Statute being in force, section 3 of the Municipal Bill, extending the limits of Calcutta, is invalid and ineffectual.

If our contention is right, neither the Lieutenant-Governor nor his Council has any right to increase the area of Calcutta, and the Bill as passed is *ultra vires*.

5

THE COOLEY QUESTION.

We are glad that the public Associations of the country do not propose to sleep over this important question. Efforts were made last year, as well as the year before last, to make the National Congress take up the question. But it was thought that the question being a local one, it should not engage the attention of a Congress assembled for the consideration of questions affecting the bulk of the nation. Technically right as the decision may be, it is faulty from a broader point of view, and it is idle to pretend that because coolies are oppressed in Assam, the other parts of the country have no interest in their fate. Even technically speaking the question is of more than local interest, for coolies are recruited in Bengal, Behar, Orrissa and the North Western Provinces. And since the next Congress assembles in the North Western Provinces it will be its duty to discuss this question proceeding even on technical grounds. But the question comes within the scope of the consideration of the Congress on broader grounds still, for oppression and misrule in one part of the country affect the other parts just the same, and if there is not mutual sympathy between the several components of a nation the formation and development of nationality proper is thrown back more than ever.

But supposing the Congress sticks to its decision the duty of the local bodies of discussing it thoroughly becomes all the more clear. We are glad to notice that the duty is not being neglected, and the Indian Association has recently addressed Sis Steuart Bayley's Government an important document on the question. The *Englishman* may laugh at it, but the facts and figures brought out by the Association in its memorial are simply irresistible and are sure to have great weight with Sir Steuart Bayley. The working of the Acts themselves governing the question does not fall, it is true, within Sir Steuart's jurisdiction. But since the coolies are mostly recruited in his provinces it is his duty to insist on their due protection. Both Lord Dufferin and Sir Steuart Bayley promised to remould the law at an early date in the light of the facts recently disclosed. Sometime has passed since these promises were made, but nothing appreciable has come of them. In vital questions of this description we cannot go up to Government too often and the more facts and figures are given the better strenghened our cause will be.

The position of coolie labourers in the Assam tea-gardens, and the system by which they were to be recruited were definitely fixed by the Inland Emigration Act of 1882. This, however, left unrepealed the previous enactment of 1859. The Act of 1882 was passed in the face of strong opposition on the part of the native community. Six years have elapsed since the enactment of this law, and the time has now come to consider whether it is not desirable in the interest of the coolies, and perhaps, also of their employers, to allow the emigration of coolies into Assam to be regulated by the law of supply and demand without the aid of legislation. The complaints with regard to the system of recruiting, and the treatment which the coolies received in the tea gardens of Assam had been numerous; and the gloomiest anticipations of those who opposed the Act of 1882 have been more than fully realized. The system of recruiting is a fruitful source of oppression. It is liable to grave abuses arising from the ignorance of the labourers and their utter helplessness and inability to protect their interests against the arts of unprincipled recruiters, who deceive them by false hopes and delusive promises to enter into contracts, the real nature of which they did not often sufficiently understand. The facts which have subsequently been brought to light and which have from time to time been published in the newspapers confirm the gravest apprehensions that ever were entertained with regard to the working of this part of the law.

The cases cited in the memorial clearly show that the system of recruiting affords ample facilities for the practice of fraud. In one of the cases cited three women were decoyed into Assam for service in the tea-gardens—all losing their caste, and one dying the miserable death of a

maniac. Little or no care is bestowed by the registering officer to explain to the coolies the nature of the contract into which they may enter. The law provides that an emigrant should "understand the contract as regards the locality, period and nature of the service and rate of wages and the price at which rice is to be supplied to him, that the terms thereof are in accordance with the law, that he has not been induced to agree to enter thereunto by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, or misrepresentation, and that he is willing to fulfil the same." Before a labourer is registered it is, therefore, necessary that the registering officer should satisfy himself that he understands the drift of his contract as regards the points referred to above. But the manner in which this part of the registering officer's duty is performed precludes the possibility of the terms of the contract being clearly explained to the coolie or being understood by him. Like regiments of soldiers, the coolies are made to stand in groups before the registering officer. When they thus stand in regular lines, one after another, the registering officer begins his examination, and they are examined *en masse*. The stereotyped answers given to stereotyped questions by a crowd of ignorant people do not imply that they have really all taken part in the replies that are given, or that even those who have taken part in them have understood their drift. It would be absurd to hold that unless the necessary explanations were forthcoming they would even understand where Assam was —whether it was a Province or a town, or how far distant it was from their homes, or the sort of work which they would have to undergo in the tea-gardens. It is an empty form which is gone through, in which the letter of the law is preserved, but its spirit is completely broken; and the coolies are not much wiser after their being brought before the registering officer than they had been before that event. In many cases the coolies before they are brought before the registering officer are regularly taught by the officers attached to the depots to return the stereotyped answers to the stereotyped questions which have been quoted above, and those who in any way prove refractory are either kept back in the depots and there shut up as prisoners till they consent to sign the agreement; or if they are brought before the registering officer they are pushed back towards the rear, so that from behind other people they may not have an opportunity of speaking to him.

Once arrived in the garden the lot of the coolie in most cases is such as to deserve the earnest attention of the Government. The rate of mortality is a sufficiently good measure of the conditions of life in any given situation. When mortality is high in a given situation, it is obvious that there is more than ordinary neglect of the laws of health, that it proceeds from overwork or from insufficient or bad food or from exposure to all kinds of weather, or from all these causes combined. Be the causes what they may, the fact cannot be gain-said that in most of the gardens where coolies are employed, and under contracts supervised by Government officers, the rate of mortality is very high. Since the passing of the new Emigration Act in 1882, the mortality in the tea-gardens has largely and steadily increased. The death-rate which followed a downward course from 1878 to 1881 began to rise in 1882, when it was 37·8 per thousand. In 1883 there was a further rise to 41·3; and in 1884 it rose to 43·2. Cases also of hard treatment of coolies by planters, have been frequently reported in the newspapers, and facts have come to light which warrant the assumption that these unfortunate people do not meet with the measure of protection to which they may be said to be entitled. In cases between planters and coolies, too often the interests of justice and the interests of the weaker party are not sufficiently cared for. Cases have been cited in the Memorial in support of these statements, and it is unnecessary to repeat them. The cane, it is to be feared, is too frequently employed in many of the tea-gardens in Assam. A high officer of the Assam Government while on an incognito visit to a garden saw that the manager having tied the hands of a coolie to a tree was caning him most unmercifully. In 1884 Mr. Francis, Manager of the Dygoroon tea-garden, was tried on a charge of grievous hurt, for having struck a coolie woman with a cane which caused her death. Dr. Conceicao, the Civil Surgeon of Golaghat, who made a post-mortem examination said that "death was the result of congestion of the kidneys, which he was of opinion had been set up by violence applied to that part of the body where the kidneys are situated." But Mr. Fraucis called a witness to show that he "did not strike the woman, but only lifted his cane and threatened to strike her." Mr. Francis was eventually acquitted. Another mode of punishment which is sometimes resorted to is the lock-up. It is the fermenting-house which is generally used for the purpose.

It is not, however, newspaper editors and agitation-mongers alone that take an extreme view of the case. A high officer of Government, in the position of a Deputy Commissioner in charge of the adminis ration of a district, describes the position of the coolie as one of "quasi-slavery." It is clear that the system by which coolies are recruited, their treatment in the tea-gardens, and the imperfect nature of the protection afforded them by the Act are such as should engage the earnest attention of the Government. The coolies themselves are voiceless; they have no organization to represent them. All the more, therefore, is it the duty of the Government to look to their grievances and to redress them. The Committee of the Indian Association appeal to the Government for the appointment of an independent Commission to enquire into the condition of the coolies in the Assam tea-gardens. A thorough and exhaustive enquiry should be the basis for any future action which the Government may think fit to take. We are glad to learn that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has appointed a special officer to enquire into certain complaints of kidnapping and other criminal offences made by persons engaged in free recruiting outside the provisions of Act I of 1882. No enquiry, however, into the working of Act I of 1882 and Act XIII of 1859 has yet been ordered, though the necessity for it clearly exists.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS Honor the Lieutenant Governor left Calcutta for Darjiling on Friday last. His Honor visits the Lingtu post of the Sikkim expeditionary forces before going on to Darjiling.

THE Travancore Government contemplates an early introduction of new postal regulations i the State.

THE undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Presidency Magistrates for the town of Calcutta: Rai Ramshunker Sen Bahadur, Babu Obhoy Chunder Dass, Mr. A. D. B. Gomess: Mr. R. D. Mehta, Kumar Kristo Dass Law, Kumar Reshee Kesh Law, Babu Sita Nath Roy, Syud Tajummool Hossein, Babu Sreenath Chunder, Babu Opendra Nath Mitter, Babu Opoorbo Coomar Gangooly, and Babu Bihari Lal Pal.

SIR JOHN GORST, Under-Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, stated that no official communication had been received with reference to the transfer of Sind from Bombay to the Punjab. No such change, it is said, was possible, as the Home Government would not assent to such a proposal.

WE have received a copy of a neat little book under the title of "The Speaker" by Babu Manmatha Mustafi. It contains a collection of English colloquial idiomatic expressions and proverbs rendered into Bengali. It will make a very good text-book in our schools.

A COMMITTEE, composed of members of the Cabinet, with Lord Salisbury as president, has been appointed to enquire as to what steps are necessary to put England in a complete state of defence. The Duke of Cambridge, in a speech made at Liverpool, urged the importance of fortifying the commercial ports, and said that if the cities only gave the land, Government would aid with armaments. All this is the outcome of Lord Wolseley's recent exposures about the undefended state of the country.

SOME anxiety is naturally being felt owing to the Government not yet giving its decision regarding the recommendations of the Public Service Commission. Most of the local administrations which have been consulted in the matter have not yet sent in their reports. The Bengal and Central Provinces have done so, but the others have not. Reminders have accordingly been issued to them.

THE *Englishman* understands that the Lieutenant-Governor has been in communication with the High Court regarding the Barisal case, and has decided, with the concurrence of the Hon. Chief Justice to postpone any action, pending further examination into the general character of Mr. Posford's work as a Judge. We have no objection to all possible facilities being given for clearing up the officer's conduct. But we trust that he will be effectively brought to his senses supposing he has any left.

THE Doveton College murder case came to an end on Friday last after a protracted trial, in which the prisoners were properly represented. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wilson who is presiding at the present sessions took a whole day in charging the Jury, who returned a verdict of "guilty" against the first prisoner Meher Ali, the father-in-law of the deceased. The second and third prisoners have been discharged, and Meher Ali has been sentenced to capital punishment. While being removed from the dock the prisoner was heard to say that though two persons had committed the crime he alone was punished. The case of Nilmadhub Mitra will be taken up today. Mr. Woodroff defends the prisoner.

IT is satisfactory to learn that the letter of the Director of Public Instruction in Madras to the Principal of the Christian College was not sent after consultation with the Government, Mr. Grigg, the Director, being solely responsible for the communication. The letter enjoined, it will be remembered, the expulsion and exclusion from Government and aided institutions of all students which had incurred the displeasure of the authorities in connection with the recent baptism disturbances. We had too much faith in Lord Connemara's good sense and large-heartedness to believe that his Lordship could sanction such a proceeding. We trust the Director will now be made to withdraw or materially modify his objectionable mandate.

SIR GRANT-DUFF does not evidently understand the position of our Mohamedan friends in respect to the National Congress. In a letter in reply to the Mohamedans of Dindigal, he says that he has no doubt whatever that Lord Connemara and his Government will do all that they can, as Sir Grant-Duff and his Government did, to stimulate in the minds of the Mohamedan population of Southern India a feeling of self-respect and *a desire not to be outdone by any of their fellow-countrymen in all noble and honorable tasks.* He thought he saw good and increasing hope that this would be so before he left the Presidency. He proceeds:—"I trust that you may be fairly represented by properly qualified men *not in the public service only but in all departments of the national work.* Your welfare is my earnest prayer, but no one can help you without your own earnest co-operation. If that be present all Governments will, I feel sure, be forward to help you." The words italicised if read between the lines can have but one interpretation, namely that the Mohamedans are acting imprudently and improperly in keeping back from the great national movements of the day.

WITH great regret we learn that the young Maharani of Burdwan died on Saturday before last. She suffered from a protracted illness aggravated, it is supposed, by the cares and anxieties

of the affairs of her estate for the last few years. The adoption of Lala Banbehari Kapur's son was never acceptable to her, and its enforcement preyed heavily on her mind. Irresponsible official meddling brought on the premature death of the Maharani of Tikari and we have now another added to the list of victims of the Court of Wards. She succumbed when she was supposed to be faring well, and there was no time to bring her down to Calcutta for proper medical treatment.

IF there be—as we hope not—any intelligent people who are impatient of British rule in India, they will have ample grounds for reconsidering their judgment when they are told what goes on in civilized Europe. Dearly prized as it is, liberty of speech and writing is less known in the territories of the White Czar than in the most backward and obscure corner of Chittagong. The Press Censorship there is anything but of a pleasant type, and the existence, development and spread of Nihilism is very well accounted for by it. The concessions that are from time to time graciously made, as exceptions forcibly prove the rule. We read that the Press Censor in Russia has recently authorized the free introduction into that country of Sir Donald Wallace's work on Russia. The official notification, which announces to the subjects of the Czar that they are at liberty to purchase Sir Donald Wallace's "Russia," includes in the sanctioned list Carlyle's "French Revolution" and "History of Frederick the Great." The method of importing books not on the Censor's list is somewhat curious. Those wishing to procure such works are required to apply individually to the Censor for his sanction. If leave is granted the book, before it reaches the purchaser, has to pass through the Censor's office, where such passages as are considered objectionable by that authority are carefully obliterated with a specially prepared ink. The condition of a book after it has undergone this treatment is said to be sometimes very distressing to the purchaser. The rational basis of Indian loyalty to the British throne is a guarantee of its unimpeachable and indestructible character. Our rulers have only to strengthen it by judicious action and defy all the czars of the world combined.

PHILANTHROPY in England is a very cheap commodity since it can be and is exercised at other people's expense. Charitable institutions are as numberless as most of them are transient in their character, and their field of operations is found to be very advantageously extended when native Indian princes and chiefs can be got to subscribe towards them. English solicitation backed by official countenance is simply irresistible to those who have any official favour to curry or disfavour to incur, and the evil of late assumed gigantic proportions. We are, therefore, very glad to see that the Government of India has judiciously intervened for checking its growth. In reply to the request made by one of these charitable societies for aiding its cause, the Government wisely points out: "Native Chiefs of India have of late subscribed largely to various institutions in England, more especially to the Imperial Institute. The charity which you would now ask them to support appears to be altogether beyond the legitimate sphere of their benevolence, and they would be unlikely to take an interest in it, while the fact that it is associated with the names of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the additional fact of your request being to forward it by the Government of India, would make them feel that an illegitimate influence was being brought to bear upon them. The Governor-General is of opinion that in presence of the many claims upon them in their own country, the Princes of India ought not to be solicited to contribute to English charities with which neither they nor their States have any connection." Our Princes and Chiefs would do well to remember that every white man is not the bearer of an official mandate. They are, however, positively helpless and the intervention of Lord Dufferin's Government will assuredly be very acceptable to them and the public.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Medical Profession of all countries now consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as incomparably the most valuable remedy for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes:—"I can take Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

EXTRACT.

PROCLAMATION
FIXING
THE LIMITS OF CALCUTTA

Issued by the Governor-General in Council, on the 10th September 1794.

WHEREAS in and by the 159th Section, Chap. 52 of an Act passed in the 33d year of His Majesty's Reign, entituled "An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a limited time, the possession of the British territories in India, together with their exclusive trade, under certain limitations; for establishing further regulations for the governing of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the revenues and profits of the said Company; and for making provision for the good order and Government of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay." It is enacted that "if any question shall arise touching or concerning the true limits and extent of the said towns and factories or any of them, the same shall be inquired into by the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in respect to the limits and extent of Calcutta, and by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, in respect to the limits and extent of Madras and the Governor in Council at Bombay, in respect to the Town of Bombay, and that such limits as the said respective Governments, by order in Council, shall declare and prescribe to be the limits of the said towns and factories respectively, shall be held, deemed, and taken in law as the true limits of the same, any custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding." And whereas such question, as in and by the said clause of the said Act is meant and referred to, has arisen and been made with respect to the limits of the said town of Calcutta, and the Governor-General in Council, in pursuance of the authority vested in him by the said Act, has inquired into the same, and by an order duly made in Council has declared and prescribed the limit of the said town, and has directed and commanded the same to be publicly notified, in order that the said limits, so declared, and prescribed, may be known to the inhabitants of the said town, and to all persons whom the same may, in any wise concern, IT IS HEREBY PUBLICLY NOTIFIED, that the town of Calcutta, in respect to all legal intents and purposes, extends to and is bounded by, the several lines, limits, and boundaries hereinafter mentioned and described, that is to say,

THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY

is declared to commence, and does accordingly commence, on the West side of the River Hooghly as the Post or Mete No. 22, situated at the North point of Colonel Robertson's garden, called Jackapore, immediately opposite to the mouth of the Brook, called Chitpore Nullah, or Baug Bazrar Nullah, and the said Northern Boundary is from thence declared to continue and is continued accordingly, by a line drawn across the river from the aforesaid point to the south corner of the mouth of the said Nullah unto the Post or Mete No 1, near the foot of the Chitpore Bridge, and from thence by a line drawn eastward, and passing the south end of the said Bridge to No. 2, and from thence along the south side of the said Nullah or Brook to the Post or Mete No. 3, and thence on to the Post or Mete No. 4 passing the Old Powder Mill Bazar, until it reaches the foot of the Bridge leading to Dum-Dum where the Post or Mete No. 5 is;

THE EASTERN BOUNDARY

is declared to commence, and does accordingly commence at the said Post or Mete No. 5, and is declared to continue, and does accordingly continue by a line traced along the West or inner side of the Maharatta ditch or entrenchment, and the East side of the road adjoining thereunto, until it reaches the Post or Mete No. 6, at the northern angle next to the road of an enclosure called Halsee Bagan, which said Halsee Bagann is included within the said town of Calcutta, and from the said northern Angle by a line drawn eastward along the southern side of the ditch or Trench, which encloses the said Halsee Bagan to the Post or Mete marked No. 6, and from thence Southward, along the Western side of the said ditch or trench, to the Post or Mete also marked No. 6, and from the said last mentioned Post or Mete Western along the Northern side of the said Ditch or Trench until the said line reaches the mark No. 7, where there is a Tannah, and from the said last mentioned Post or Mete by a line drawn Southward, and on the Western side of the Maharatta entrenchment and the Eastern side of the Bytaconnah Road, as far as the remains of the said Maharatta Entrenchment are visible to the Post or Mete No. 8, at the corner of Rajah Ramlochun's Bazar, and of the Road leading to Ballea Ghaut, immediately opposite to Narrain Chatterjee's Road, and from the said last mentioned Post or Mete No. 8, by a line continued in a Southern direction passing through Mirzapore, and drawn along the Eastern side of the Bytaconnah Road, and leaving the Portuguese Burying ground to the East until it reaches the Bytaconnah Tree, where the two Posts or Metes marked respectively No. 9 and No. 10, are fixed or each side of the Road, opposite to the Bow Bazar Road and Bytacoanah Bazar, and from the last mentioned Post or Mete marked No 10, by a line drawn along the Eastern side of the said Bytaconnah Road to the Post or Mete No. 11, opposite to Gopee Baboo's Bazar, which Bazar is situated between the Jaun Bazar and Dhurmtollah Roads, and from thence in the same direction until the said line reaches the Post or Mete No. 12, at the point or turnning of the said Road towards the West, leaving Dhee Sreerampore on the East, and thereby including within the limits of Calcutta the Protestant Burying ground, Chowringhee, and the lands thereunto belonging called Dhee Birjee;

THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY

is declared to commence, and does accordingly commence from the last mentioned Post or Mete No. 12, and is declared to continue, and does accordingly continue, by a line drawn from thence to the Westward with a little inclination to the Southward, along the Southern side of the Public Road, including Dhee Chuckerbeer and including Bunneapokha otherwise called Arreapokah, in Dhee Birjee until the said line reaches the beginning of the Russapuglah Road immediately opposite to Chowringhee high Road, where the Post or Mete No. 13 is fixed, and from the said Post or Mete No. 13, by a line running to the Westward along the Southern side of the Public Road to the Post or Mete No. 14, fixed between the Tannah and the General Hospital, and passing on Westerly to the Post or Mete No. 15 at the foot of Alipore Bridge, and excluding the General Hospital aforesaid, the Hospital for Insanes, and the Hospital Burying ground, situated in Dhee Bobanipore, and from thence and from the South side of the said Alipore Bridge, by a line drawn and continued along the South side of the Nullah commonly called Tulley's Nullah, at highwater mark to the Post or Mete marked No. 16, and from thenee passing the foot or South end of Surmon's Bridge, commonly called Kidderpore Bridge, and extending to the mouth of the said Nullah where it enters the River Hooghly, excluding Watson's Dock and to the Post or Mete marked No. 17, and then proceeding from East to West across the said River Hooghly to the South East point of Major Kyd's garden and excluding the said garden, and village of Shebpore, at which point a Post or Mete marked No. 18, is directed to be fixed, and

THE WESTERN BOUNDARY

is declared to commence, and does accordingly commence, at the said point where the said Post or Mete marked No. 18 is fixed, and is declared to continue and does accordingly continue from thence by a line drawn at low water mark along the Western side of the said River Hooghly, but excluding the Ghats of Ramkissenpore, Howrah and Salkeah, where Posts or Metes are fixed, marked respectively Nos. 19, 20 and 21, until the said line reaches the Northern point of Colonel Robertson's Garden or Jackapore aforesaid, where a post or Mete is fixed marked No. 22, and immediately opposite to the Post or Mete No. 1 at Chitpore Bridge.

Declared and proclaimed by order of the Governor General in Council of Fort William in Bengal, this 10th of September 1794.

(Signed.) E. HAY,
Secretary to the Government.

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*May* 16, 1888.

GENERAL.—Surgeon-Major D. D. Cunningham is appointed to be Secretary to the Committee for the management of the Zoological Gardens at Alipore, with effect from the 19th instant, vice Mr. A. Simson, resigned.

Babu Kristo Kumar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is allowed leave for forty-two days, under section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 17th April 1888.

Mr C G H Allen, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kurigram, Rungpore, is transferred to Chittagong, and is posted to sudder station of that District.

Babu Umesh Chunder Bannerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in temporary charge of the Nelphamari Sub-Division of the Rungpore District, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Kurigram Sub-Division of that District.

Mr A E Harward, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hajipore, Mozufferpore, is transferred to Pubna, and is appointed to have charge of the Serajgunge Sub-Division of that District.

Mr F S Hamilton, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nowada, Gya, is transferred to Mozufferpore, and is appointed to have charge of the Hajipore Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Rajendra Nath Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Nowada Sub-Division in the District of Gya.

Babu Ram Narain Bannerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Supul, Bhaugulpore, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under section 79 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Nobo Kumar Chuckerbutty, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhaugulpore, is appointed to have charge of the Supul Sub-Division of that District, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Ram Narain Bannerji, or until further orders.

Babu Mohendro Nath Seal, Sub-Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is allowed leave for three months, under section 7[illegible] of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Babu Kailas Chunder Dutt, Canungoe, is, appointed to act as Sub Deputy Collector, Tipperah, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Mohendro Nath Seal, or until further orders.

Moulvi Faiziulah Khan, Sub-Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is allowed leave for a month and a half, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with, effect from the 2nd proximo.

Mr R M Towers, District and Sessions Judge of Midnapore, is allowed leave for fifteen months, under section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 13th July next.

Mr W H Page, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Sarun, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 28th April 1888, vice Mr H W Gordon, on deputation.

Advertisements.

THE LOWIS JUBILEE SANITARIUM,

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THE above Sanitarium will be kept open every year from April 1st to November 15th, for the accommodation of all classes of Indian gentlemen except Eurasians. The charges *inclusive* of medical aid will be as follow :—

Classes.	Rooms with single bed.	Rooms with two or three beds.	Food.
	per diem. Rs.	per diem. Rs.	
A. ...	4 8 0	3 0 0	English Style.
B. ...	3 8 0	2 0 0	Orthodox Hindu Style.
	Several in one room.		According to
C. ...	Re. 1 0 0 per diem		Nationality.
Servant...	As. 0 6 0 per diem		

The minimum charge for any class is for one week payable in advance, the day of admission and the day of discharge being counted as one day.

Application for admission should be made to Babu Trailokya Nath Chakravartti, Assistant Secretary. An applicant from a Station outside Darjeeling, wishing to secure accommodation from a specified date, shall have to advance with his application half the charges for the week, commencing from that date. In case he fails to occupy the room within three days from the specified date, he shall forfeit the amount of advance, and all claims for admission without a fresh application. If the applicant takes his admission within three days, the week in calculating charges will commence from the date, specified in his application.

The inmates will be supplied with bedsteads, mattresses, crockery (or Thalas Lotas &c.,) and table cutlery, &c., &c., but not beddings, blankets, or bathing towels.

HARI MOHUN CHUNDRA,
Secretary, Managing Committee,
the Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjeeling.

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Always in stock all Homœopathic medicines in all forms and of the purest kinds and a large choice selection of Homœopathic Books, Pocket cases Physicians' and Family medicine chests and other Requisites.

HOUSEHOLD CHOLERA BOX :—Contains 12 tried Cholera Medicines, a bottle of Rubini's Camphor and a Guide in Bengali. Rs. 5 Ditto in pocket leather case Rs. 6 packing 6 annas.

FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST :—Contains 24 Principal Medicines in one dram bottles and a Guide in English or Bengali. Rs. 8-8 packing 8 annas.

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The only RELIABLE and DURABLE Silver Solution and different to all others in preparation.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION WITHOUT THE AID OF A BATTERY, PLATES WITH PURE METALLIC SILVER *articles of Copper, Brass, German silver, Brittannia metal &c., &c., by simple rubbing. Useful also for cleaning and polishing instantaneously Gold and Silver ornaments imparting to these the lustre of diamond. The preparation is guaranteed not to contain the slightest trace of mercury or any acid. It will stand the test of fire and the strongest sulphuric acid maintaining brilliancy 60° above boiling point.*

For fuller details see Directions which accompany each phial. Price Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra. *Sole Agents: Panjab Agency Co.*, Orders, sho uld be addressed to MANAGER, PANJAB AGENCY CO. LAHORE, PANJAB.

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FOR YOUR FLOWER GARDEN.—30 sorts of TREES, Shrubs, Himalayan Pinus, Thujas, Cypress Indian Poinciana, rare Colvillea, Surno Dhuturah and other double kinds and other first class ornamental seeds. Rs. 2 a packet.

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FOR YOUR TIMBER GARDEN.—15 sorts of real Indian Timber Tree seeds such as Sagoon, Gambhir, Sishoo, Jhaoo, &c., &c, Re. 1 a packet,

FOR YOUR CREEPER GARDEN—12 sorts of choice and beautiful Creeper seeds together with double Uprajitas of blue, white and yellow sorts. Re. 1 a packet.

FOR FURNISHING YOUR GARDEN DURING THE RAINY SEASON—12 sorts of rainy season flower seed—new Zinias, Balsams, Gaillardias cilnuded. Re. 1 a packet.

A big book in simple Bengali language to teach how to sow the above seeds, their manure, &c., in which is appended twelve months' calender of sowing seeds in a clear manner. Re. 1-8 a copy with postage.

For all the packets of seeds and the book Rs. instead of Rs. 8 as put down above if taken together. No deducation allowed for packets or book if taken separately.

Come and see our unrivalled stock of Fruit Grafts in our Dum-Dum Garden and take away any guarantee for their genuineness if you like befo. giving us orders.

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Pikeparah Nursery,
Calcutta, Jan. 1888.

হোমিওপ্যাথিক গৃহচিকিৎসা।

শ্রীযুক্ত রায় ক্ষেত্রনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় বাহাদুর প্রণীত হোমিওপ্যাথিক, কবিরাজি, ফকিরি, ব্রহ্মচারিদত্ত ও টোটকা প্রভৃতি নানা প্রকার চিকিৎসা ও ঔষধের ব্যবস্থা আছে। অনধিক ৪০০ পৃষ্ঠা, ভাল কাগজ, ভাল বাঁধা,—দাম দুই টাকা মাত্র। চুচুড়ায় গ্রন্থকারের নিকট এবং নিম্ন ঠিকানায় পাওয়া যায়।

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For Magistrate.

Pooree Magistracy,
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LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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Annual Revenue	£904,754
Existing Assurances	£20,000,000

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EXAMPLES OF THE NEW RATES.

A POLICY OF ASSURANCE

for Rs. 10,000

Can be effected upon the terms un dernoted:

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	Rs.	As.	P.
Age 20	21	6	8
„ 25	23	8	8
„ 30	26	13	0
„ 35	30	1	8

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Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

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কাকিনীয়া রাজধানী। শ্রীগোবিন্দ মোহন রায়।

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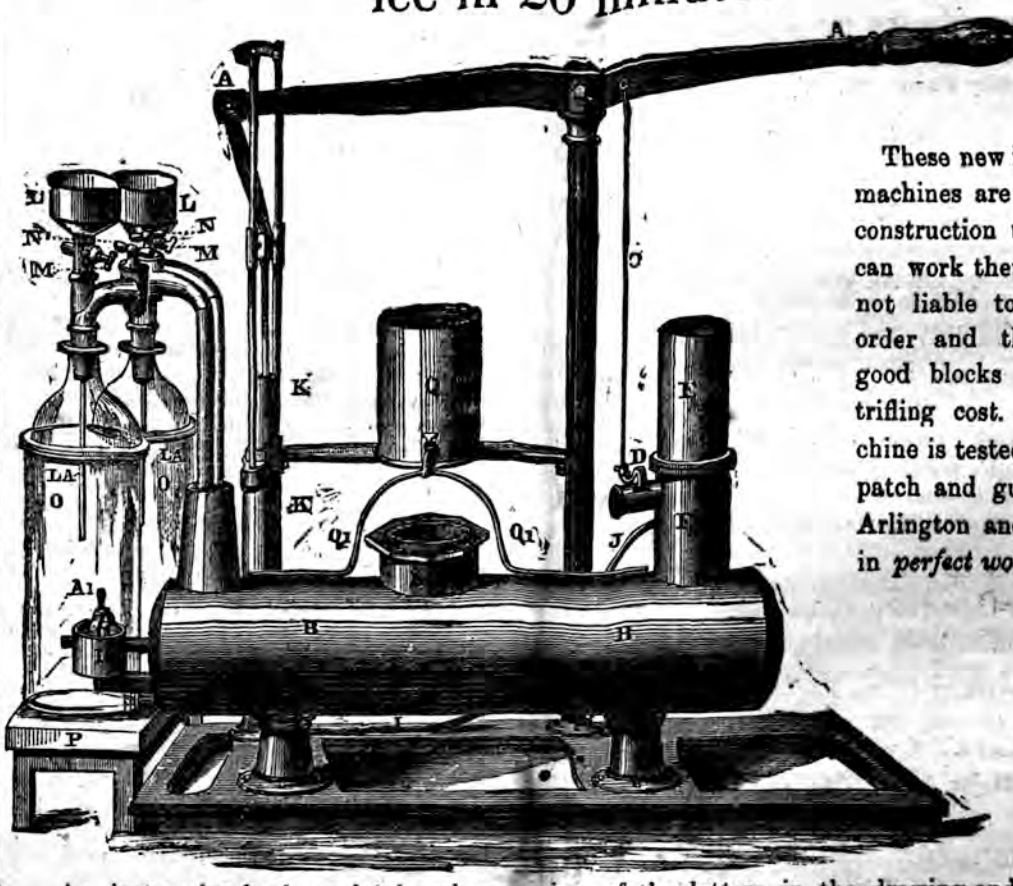
Sufficient ice for cooling several glasses of water in 5 minutes or 2lbs of pure sold tasteless ice in 20 minutes



These new improved ice machines are so simple in construction that a child can work them; They are not liable to get out of order and they produce good blocks of ice at a trifling cost. Every machine is tested before despatch and guaranteed by Arlington and Co., to be in *perfect working order*.

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